



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts. By the DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH, WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION. (*Studies in Economic Relations of Women*, Vol. VII.) Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxxi + 191. \$0.80.

This is a report of an inquiry into the conditions of industrial home work, by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The study forms the seventh volume in a series of "Studies in Economic Relations of Women." It was prepared under the direction of Dr. Amy Hewes. The object in view was to ascertain facts and conditions of home work in their relation to the workers, the industries, and the public.

Information was secured from 831 establishments, of which 284 were found to be giving out homework. The industries embraced were wearing apparel, jewelry and silverware, paper goods, and celluloid goods, as well as numerous others of less importance. The investigation shows that over 50 per cent of the home workers receive less than eight cents an hour for their work. This, however, does not represent the sole means of support in the majority of cases. The employment is shown to be very irregular, less than one-half of the workers having been occupied on home work for nine months or more of the year. A large percentage of the home workers is made up of children and of married women. Home work was found not to be confined to the congested tenement districts, and living conditions in the homes visited were generally good.

The Preface includes a summary of the *Report on Industrial Home Work* made to the State Board of Labor and Industries in January, 1915. In one of the appendices is a very comprehensive bibliography on home work in general, and in the various countries.

Trusts, Pools, and Corporations. By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. xxxiii+868. \$2.75.

The revised edition of Mr. Ripley's text contains some 400 pages of additional material not to be found in the first edition, published in 1905. A large part of this space is devoted to a discussion of the facts concerning the combination in the steel industry in connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in July, 1915. The finance and investment policy of the steel corporation is dealt with extensively, and it is shown that excellent transportation facilities, as well as the large ore holdings, form the basis for the monopolistic character of the company. The reports of the United States Commissioner of Corporations for 1909 and 1913, respectively, concerning the tobacco trust and the International Harvester Company, occupy two full chapters of the new text. The history of the tobacco company and its ultimate combination and monopoly policies are given in detail. The International Harvester